Notes for episode number 31 – Veidas Face

In Lithuanian, veidas, means “face." Are you familiar with the popular Lithuanian magazine called Veidas? It’s amazingly similar to the U.S. magazines Time and Newsweek, bursting with full color photos, national and international news, charts, graphs, entertainment news, history, etc. My hubby discovered this gem when he visited the website Balticshop.com looking for a gift for some close Lithuanian friends. One way to get a subscription to Veidas is to go to Balticshop.com. They have a wide selection of Lithuanian gifts. Balticshop.com will also send you a large, full color catalog full of photographs of their Lithuanian gifts. They’re based in the U.S. and no I wasn’t paid nor did I receive any compensation to mention them on Lithuanian Out Loud. The Veidas magazine subscription, as I recall, wasn’t cheap. I think it was around $200.00 but our friends get the magazine every week for a year. It’s a special gift for a special friend.

Okey dokey! On the last lesson we went over feminine nouns in the genitive case or kilmininkas. Let’s do some more on the same theme so that we’ve really got it.

As we learned in episode 0025,
Aš amerikietė is a female saying, “I’m American"
Aš anglė is a female saying, “I’m English"
Aš lietuviė is a female saying, “I’m Lithuanian”
Aš rusė is a female saying, “I’m Russian”

But, amerikietė can also mean the American woman or girl,
anglė can also mean the Englishwoman or girl,
lietuviė can also mean the Lithuanian woman or girl and
rusė can also mean the Russian woman or girl.
Does it all make sense?

So, let’s take the Lithuanian word for wife – žmona..
The name of the wife or the vardas of the žmona
The word žmona changes to žmonos

Prašom pakartoti…please repeat…

The wife’s name žmonos vardas
The American woman’s name amerikietės vardas
The Englishwoman’s name anglės vardas
The Lithuanian girl’s name lietuviės vardas
The Russian girl’s name rusės vardas
Alright! Now I think we have a very good understanding of how to change feminine nouns into the genitive case or kilmininkas.

Ready for a challenge? Please try to say it in Lithuanian Out Loud before and after me. Here we go! Prašom pakartoti…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The American girl’s book</td>
<td>amerikietės knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The English girl’s name</td>
<td>anglės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Russian woman’s house</td>
<td>rusės namas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lithuanian woman’s brother</td>
<td>lietuviškas brolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Japanese woman’s sister</td>
<td>japonės sesuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Italian girl’s room</td>
<td>italės kambarys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latvian girl’s city</td>
<td>latvės miestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Polish woman’s restaurant</td>
<td>lenkės restoranas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raminta’s book</td>
<td>Ramintos knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austėja’s amber</td>
<td>Austėjos gintaras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The wife’s room</td>
<td>žmonos kambarys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandra’s restaurant</td>
<td>Sandros restoranas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristina’s sister</td>
<td>Kristinos sesuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raminta’s husband</td>
<td>Ramintos vyras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austėja’s house</td>
<td>Austėjos namas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandra’s brother</td>
<td>Sandros brolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raminta’s city</td>
<td>Ramintos miestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kristina’s amber</td>
<td>Kristinos gintaras</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Woo hoo! Did you remember the word for amber? Okay, that was bit unfair. Please play this section over and over again till you’ve got it down pat.

On the next episode of Lithuanian Out Loud we’ll start in on the genitive case using masculine nouns.

**Notes for episode number 32 – Müsų Vestuvių Our Wedding**

According to the Wikipedia page entitled, Forest Brothers, the Forest Brothers or Miško Broliai were Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian partisans who waged guerrilla warfare against the Soviet Occupation.

The Red Army occupied Lithuania in 1940–1941 and, after the Nazi occupation, again in 1944 until Lithuanian independence in the 1990’s. As Stalinist repression intensified over the years, tens of thousands of Lithuanians hid in the country’s forests. Lithuanian resistance units varied in size from individual guerrillas, armed primarily for self-defence, to large and well-organised groups able to battle large Soviet forces.

The ranks of the resistance swelled when the Red Army attempted to conscript young men after World War II, with fewer than half of the youths reporting in some districts. The families of the missing conscripts were harassed by the Soviets and this pushed even more Lithuanians into the countryside. Many enlisted men deserted, taking their weapons with them.

By the late 1940s and early 1950s the Forest Brothers were provided with supplies, military intelligence and support by the British, American, and Swedish secret intelligence services. This support played a key role in directing the Baltic resistance movement. Among the three Baltic countries, the resistance was best organized in Lithuania, where guerrilla units were able to control whole regions of the countryside until 1949.

When not in direct battles with the Soviet Army or special NKVD units, the Forest Brothers delayed Soviet control of Lithuania through ambush, sabotage, assassination of local Communist activists and officials, freeing imprisoned guerrillas, and printing underground newspapers.
Captured Lithuanian Forest Brothers themselves often faced torture and execution while their relatives faced deportation to Gulags. Reprisals against collaborator’s farms and villages were harsh. The NKVD units used shock tactics to discourage further resistance such as displaying executed partisan’s corpses in village squares.

Today in Latvia and Lithuania, Forest Brothers veterans receive a small pension. In Lithuania, the third Sunday in May is commemorated as the Day Of The Partisan. As of 2005, there are about 350 surviving Forest Brothers in Lithuania. My hat’s off to the brave Lithuanians who fought against the Red Army and the Soviet Occupation.

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I hope you all enjoy today’s episode. It’s an intermediate level lesson and a bit unusual. I listen to many language podcasts just to keep tabs on what everyone else is doing and I’ve never come across anything like what we’ll go over today, but first…

Hey, Jonathan! Thanks for the plug, that’s fantastic of you to do it for us! We really appreciate it.

Now a little background on today’s subject. My very first Lithuanian coach is a wonderful guy named Romas Zableckas. Romas is one of those rare individuals who is genuinely friendly, always has his door open to friends and strangers alike, gregarious, hard working, and no matter the difficulty, always has a positive outlook on life. He enjoys playing in his band at numerous local establishments, loves the Lithuanian language, Lithuanian culture and is president of the Lithuanian-American Community of Colorado in the United States. If you’ve never met Romas you’re missing out on one of the world’s great personalities.

Anyway, when I started to learn Lithuanian I spent days in Romas’ kitchen learning how to say, “aš esu, tu esi, jis yra…”

When Raminta decided to be so gracious as to marry a man as unworthy as myself, I thought it would be a great gesture to put together a speech for the wedding – in Lithuanian, of course.

Coincidently, while I was working on the speech, I saw an episode of the comedy television series “Frasier” and the star of the show, Kelsey Grammer, gave a speech that I thought was beautiful. So, I quickly grabbed a pen and scribbled down some notes. I made some changes, went over it with Romas, he made some changes and then he translated it into Lithuanian. He typed it up into both languages and then made two recordings of the speech – one that was slow and one that was fast, put it on a CD and gave it all to me.

Now, how awesome is that?

For months before our wedding I really studied that speech. It’s not short and it wasn’t easy. Day after day, month after month, I walked for miles playing a sentence, repeating it, playing a sentence, repeating it. I didn’t care who saw me walking down a path or taking a break at work assiduously repeating the Lithuanian – Out Loud.

I’m sure everyone thought I was crazy, but who cares? Of course, I never mentioned the speech to Raminta. Once I finally had the speech memorized I flew to Lithuania for one of my many visits to see her and we had a small party to celebrate our upcoming wedding.

Now, the speech was the only real Lithuanian I knew so at the party I asked Raminta to tell our guests I would like to make a toast. As they all looked at me I’m sure they were expecting me to say something in English.

Well, I started speaking Lithuanian and Raminta said later she thought, “Oh, how nice,” and she thought that after just a few words I would stop, but I just kept going and going.
I nailed the speech without making a mistake, other than my obvious English accent, and we raised our glasses and drank to the toast. It was awesome and Raminta was very touched.

A few months later at our wedding in front of a much larger crowd of Lithuanians and Americans I tried to say the speech again but flubbed it. Oh well, what are you gonna do?

Romas was there again. We had a bilingual wedding ceremony. My brother would say two sentences in English, Romas would say two sentences in Lithuanian, then my brother would say two more sentences in English, Romas would say two more sentences in Lithuanian, and on and on. It was a wonderful day.

Thanks again Romas for all your essential help. Without you, none of it would have been possible.

Today we’ll dust off this old speech. First, we’ll play the slow version done by Romas with an English translation. We’ll go over some vocabulary and then we’ll play the “fast” version of the speech at the end.

For our listener in France who’s going to be giving a speech in Vilnius next month, you can use the beginning of this speech but stop before the words “švęstį mūsų vestuvių.” The last word in your sentence will be “čia,” the word for “here.” So, you’ll be saying, “Good evening ladies and gentlemen, I’d like to thank all of you for coming here.” Just say this at the beginning of your presentation and the crowd should love you. Please get back to us and let us know how it goes. Bon chance!

Now, on with the wedding speech, you know, even today, this speech still makes me emotional when I read it.

Please follow along on the blogpage and keep in mind that no translation is ever going to be perfect. And yes, in English we say, “ladies and gentlemen,” but it’s different in Lithuanian. Romas, could you start us off?

Labas vakaras ponai ir ponios,
Good evening gentlemen and ladies,

aš norėčiau visiems padekoti
I’d like to thank all of you

kad susirinkote čia švęsti mūsų vestuvių,
for coming here to celebrate our wedding.

Meilė yra neapsakoma jėga,
Love is an indescribable force

kuri priverčia mus padaryti dalykus
that compels us to do things

kurių mes niekada negalvojome,
that we never thought

jog esame pajégūs padaryti.
that we were able to do.

Mes nepasirenkame meilės,
We don’t choose love,

meilė pasirenka mus,
love chooses us
tada mes esame bejėgūs pasipriešinti. 
then we are powerless to resist it.

Aš niekada negalvojau, kad galėsiu įsimylėti, 
I never thought that I would fall in love

kol mano išsvajota moteris 
until the woman of my dreams

atėjo į mano gyvenimą. 
came into my life.

Prašome visus pakelti savo taures, 
Please raise your glasses

už pačią gražiausią, 
for the most beautiful, 

pačią inteligentiškiausią, 
most intelligent, 

pačią žavingiausią moterį pasaulyje. 
most fascinating woman in the world.

Štai – moteris, su kuria aš pasiryžęs 
Here is the woman I am determined 

praleisti savo likusį gyvenimą. 
to spend the rest of my life with.

Mano mylimoji, 
My sweetheart, 

mano Ramintute, 
my little Raminta, 

į sveikatą! 
Cheers! 

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Now, let’s go over some vocabulary. Most of these words have been reverted to their forms in vardininkas or the infinitive in the case of verbs. Since Raminta is on the road again she had to pronounce these words over the phone. Sorry if the sound quality isn’t perfect.

to thank 
padekoti

to gather, to meet 
susirinkti

to celebrate 
švesti

wedding 
estuvės

love 
meilė

strength, force 
jėga

to compel, to force 
priversti

to make, to do 
padaryti

a thing or an object 
dalykas

never 
niekada

thinking, thought 
galvojimas
In August of 2007, Denmark and Lithuania removed their combat troops from Iraq. The Lithuanians were withdrawn from the southern city of Basra where they’d been under Danish command.

Over 750 Lithuanian soldiers served in Iraq and not one was killed. Nine Lithuanian soldiers are staying in Iraq to help train Iraqi troops.

Congratulations to the Lithuanian nation on the safe return of their troops. Personally, I’m thrilled that not a single Lithuanian soldier died in the invasion and occupation of Iraq, and hopefully, none will be.

We already learned how to use the genitive case or kilmininkas with feminine nouns.

-a changes to –os and –é changes to –ės.

Now let’s go over masculine nouns. Most masculine nouns end in –as, -is, -ys, and –us.

Before we do the genitive examples, here are some masculine nouns in the nominative case or vardininkas.
Prašom pakartoti, please repeat…

Ignas  

Ignas, a man’s name, short for Ignacas

Igna

vyras  
a man or a husband

anglas  
the Englishman

brolis  
a brother

šalis  
the country

šalis  
a country

lietuvis  
the Lithuanian male

Vilnius  
Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania

Bronius  
Bronius, a man’s name

Andrius  
Andrius, a man’s name, short for Andrejus

bronius  
Andrejus

dury  
the door

dury  
a door

Kazys  
a man’s name, it’s old fashioned but recently it’s become more popular

Kazys  

kambarys  
a room

kambarys  
the room

Budrys  
Budrys, a man’s last name

Budrys  

bankas  
the bank

bankas  
a bank

In the genitive case or kilmininkas, masculine nouns change like this…

If they end in –as they change to –o if they end in –is or –ys they change to –io and if they end in –us they change to –aus.

So, let’s do some examples, please repeat, prašom pakartoti…

Ignas’ book

Ignas changes to Igno  

Igno knyga

Igna

Igna’s house

Igno namas

The man’s brother

vyras changes to vyro  

tyro brolis

The husband’s name

vyro vardas

The Englishman’s country

anglas changes to anglo  

ango šalis

The Englishman’s sister

ango sesuo

brother’s room

brolio kambarys

brother’s restaurant

brolio restoranas

brother’s name

brolio vardas

the Lithuanian’s country

lietuvis changes to lietuvio  

lietuvio šalis

the Lithuanian’s house

lietuvio namas

Vilnius’ bank

Vilnius changes to Vilniaus  

Vilniaus bankas

Vilnius’ park

Vilniaus parkas

Bronius’ name

Broniaus vardas

Bronius’ room

Broniaus kambarys

Andrius’ book
Excellent! Now, I’d recommend you go over the genitive case lessons a few times until you’re familiar with each word’s ending. You’ll be seeing much more of the genitive in the future. As a matter of fact, the genitive is the most used declension in Lithuanian after the nominative declension.

Notes for episode number 34 – Iki Dugno

Who are the Samogitians? According to the Wikipedia page entitled, Samogitia, Samogitia or Žemaitija in Lithuanian, is one of five ethnographic regions in Lithuania. It’s primarily the western third of Lithuania. The Samogitians were a key factor during the Battle of the Sun.

In 1236, the invading Livonian Brothers of the Sword, whose base of operations was Riga, in present day Latvia, rode south into present day Lithuania. The Livonian Brothers were Christian Crusaders from Holstein in present day Germany. Lithuania hadn’t been conquered by the Christian armies and they were willing to fight to keep the Christians out.

The Livonian knights left Riga, headed south, crossed into Lithuanian land and raided some Samogitian settlements. After the Germans had their fill of raiding villages, they headed north towards home. They came to a river crossing and a unit of Samogitian Lithuanians were blocking their path. The Crusaders chose not to fight but to camp for the night.

Oops, that was a mistake.

Early the next morning the Samogitian Lithuanians, who were probably led by Duke Vykinatas, attacked the German camp. The lightly armored Germans in the camp bravely ran away but the heavily armored crusader knights stayed and fought. The knights were completely wiped out, including the leader of the Livonian Brothers, Master Volquin.

The German survivors of the battle who tried to continue north towards Riga were discovered by the Semigallians and slaughtered. The Semigallians were a tribe of Latvians who were noted for their long resistance against the German crusaders.

All in all, during the Battle of the Sun, some 50 or 60 crusader knights were killed, including the Livonian Master, it was the first large scale defeat for the crusaders in Baltic lands. The Livonian Order was so soundly defeated that the next year they had to be incorporated into the Tuetic Order. The battle inspired the Curonians, the Semigallians, and the Selonians, tribes which had already been defeated by the crusaders, to rebel. The results of some thirty years of conquest were lost.

The exact location of the Battle of the Sun isn’t known but it’s likely near the present-day city of Šiauliai.

And now, just a quick note before we move on to today's lesson. We have a new email address, it’s lithuanianoutloud@earthlink.net you can find it on the blogpage. And now, here's a plug from one of our listeners in Lithuania...
Hello everybody! This is Evaldas from Klaipėda, Lithuania, and you are listening to Lithuanian Out Loud with Raminta and Jack, enjoy!

Thanks a lot for doing that for us, Evaldas, we really appreciate it. Thanks a bunch!

Today we’re going out for some drinks with our buddies and we just might speak some Lithuanian – Out Loud!

Just before we actually take our first sip of an alcoholic beverage we have a few choices on how to say, “cheers!” or “to your health!” or “here’s mud in your eye!” as you tap your glasses together.

The most common one I’ve heard is
Į sveikatą!

Please repeat out loud… Prašom pakartoti…

Į sveikatą!    To health!
Į sveikatą!    Health!
Į sveikatą!    Cheers!
Į sveikatą!    Salud!

You can say this one to a male, a female or to a group of people, it doesn’t matter. In Lithuanian culture it’s important that as you tap your glasses and say, Į sveikatą! that you look the other person straight in the eye. If you don’t, I don’t know, it’s bad luck or something…

If you want, you can be more specific with this. Instead of just saying, Į sveikatą, or “to health,” you can say, “to your health.”

Į jūsų sveikatą!    To your health! (you formal or you-all)
Į tavo sveikatą!    To your health! (familiar)
Į jūsų sveikatą!    To your health! (you formal or you-all)
Į tavo sveikatą!    To your health! (familiar)

Another great phrase to use is būk sveikas! or būk sveika! This literally means “be healthy!” Of course as you might have guessed būk sveikas! is said to a man and būk sveika! is said to a woman.

Please repeat, prašom pakartoti…

būk sveikas!    Be healthy! (to a male)
būk sveikas!    Be healthy! (to a male)
būk sveika!    Be healthy! (to a female)
būk sveika!    Be healthy! (to a female)

Here’s another one for you. Iki dugno!

When you’re having any kind of alcoholic beverage, feel free to use Į sveikatą, būk sveika, or būk sveikas. However, the only time we use iki dugno is with shots. Shots are as popular in Lithuania as they are in North America – that is to say, they’re common. Dugno comes from the word dugnas, meaning bottom. So, we’re saying “until the bottom of the glass!” or “drink it down to the dregs!”

In other words, you don’t drink just half a shot. When you say iki dugno, you’re expected to finish off the glass in one go at it.

Please repeat, prašom pakartoti…

Iki dugno!    Bottoms up!
Iki dugno!    Bottoms up!
Iki dugno!    Bottoms up!

And that’s it for our introduction to drinking with Lithuanians. You can expect more lessons on this subject. Maybe a lot more. :)
Notes for episode number 35 – Exam 6

We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian - Out Loud! This time we have so much to review, we’re breaking it up into two episodes. Sorry, no more questions, the exam starts now!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Egiptas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Australija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Nyderlandai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Airija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Botsvana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brazilija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Egypt</td>
<td>Aš iš Egipto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from Australia</td>
<td>Aš iš Australijos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m from The Netherlands</td>
<td>Aš iš Nyderlandų</td>
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<tr>
<td>I’m from Ireland</td>
<td>Aš iš Airijos</td>
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<td>I’m from Botswana</td>
<td>Aš iš Botsvanos</td>
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<tr>
<td>I’m from Brazil</td>
<td>Aš iš Brazilijos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Egyptian (male)</td>
<td>Aš egipietis</td>
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<tr>
<td>I’m Egyptian (female)</td>
<td>Aš egipietė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Australian (male)</td>
<td>Aš australas</td>
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<tr>
<td>I’m Australian (female)</td>
<td>Aš australė</td>
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<tr>
<td>I’m a Dutchwoman</td>
<td>Aš olandė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m an Irishman</td>
<td>Aš airis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m an Irishwoman</td>
<td>Aš airė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Botswanan (male)</td>
<td>Aš botsvanietis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Botswanan (female)</td>
<td>Aš botsvanietė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Brazilian (male)</td>
<td>Aš brazilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m Brazilian (female)</td>
<td>Aš brazilė</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I’m sorry, but I only understand a little Lithuanian
Atsiprašau, bet aš labai mazai suprantu lietuviškai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Lithuanian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’m studying Lithuanian</td>
<td>aš mokausi lietuviškai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raminta’s book</td>
<td>Ramintos knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandra’s book</td>
<td>Sandros knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austėja’s book</td>
<td>Austėjos knyga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kristina’s book</td>
<td>Kristinos knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eglė’s book</td>
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<td>Agnė’s book</td>
<td>Agnės knyga</td>
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<td>Dovilė’s book</td>
<td>Dovilės knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramunė’s book</td>
<td>Ramunės knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the wife’s name</td>
<td>žmonos vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the American woman’s name</td>
<td>amerikietės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Englishwoman’s name</td>
<td>anglės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lithuanian girl’s name</td>
<td>lietuviės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Russian girl’s name</td>
<td>rusės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the American girl’s book</td>
<td>amerikietės knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the English girl’s name</td>
<td>anglės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Russian woman’s house</td>
<td>rusės namas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lithuanian woman’s</td>
<td>brother lietuviės brolis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Japanese woman’s sister</td>
<td>japonesės sesuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Italian girl’s room</td>
<td>italės kambarys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Latvian girl’s city</td>
<td>latvės miestas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Polish woman’s restaurant</td>
<td>lenkės restoranas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes for episode number 36 – Exam 7

We’ll say the word or phrase in English and you say it in Lithuanian - Out Loud! This time we have so much to review, we’re breaking it up into two episodes. Sorry, no more questions, the exam starts now!

- Raminta’s book: Ramintos knyga
- Austėja’s amber: Austėjos gintaras
- The wife’s room: Žmonos kambarys
- Sandra’s restaurant: Sandros restoranas
- Kristina’s sister: Kristinos sesuo
- Raminta’s husband: Ramintos vyras
- Austėja’s house: Austėjos namas
- Sandra’s brother: Sandros brolis
- Raminta’s city: Ramintos miestas
- Kristina’s amber: Kristinos gintaras
- a country: šalis
- a door: durys
- the room: kambarys
- a bank: bankas
- Ignas’ book: Ignio knyga
- Ignas’ house: Ignio namas
- the man’s brother: Vyro brolis
- the husband’s name: Vyro vardas
- the Englishman’s country: Anglo šalis
- the Englishman’s sister: Anglo sesuo
- brother’s room: Brolio kambarys
- brother’s restaurant: Brolio restoranas
- brother’s name: Brolio vardas
- the Lithuanian’s country (man): Lietuvio šalis
- the Lithuanian’s house (man): Lietuvio namas
- Vilnius’ bank: Vilniaus bankas
- Vilnius’ park: Vilniaus parkas
- Bronius’ name: Broniaus vardas
- Bronius’ room: Broniaus kambarys
- Andrius’ book: Andrius knyga
- Andrius’ wife: Andriusė žmona
- the room’s door: Kambario durys
- the house’s door: Namo durys
- Kazys’ wife: Kazio žmona
- Kazys’ house: Kazio namas
- Budrys’ book: Budrio knyga
- Budrys’ house: Budrio namas
- to health!: Į sveikatą!
- to your health (formal or to a group): Į jūsų sveikatą
- to your health (familiar): Į tavą sveikatą
- be healthy! (to a man): Būk sveikas!
- be healthy! (to a woman): Būk sveika!
- bottoms up!: Iki dugno!

Notes for episode number 37 – Šuns Vardas The Dog’s Name

Beginning at the age of 40, Grand Duke, or High King, Gediminas was ruler of Lithuania from 1316 to 1341. He became the monarch of the Lithuanians 80 years after the Battle of the Sun. Gediminas ruled for 25 years and he inherited lands that included what is now Lithuania as well as parts of Belarus. Gediminas was very loyal to his subjects, giving them the freedom to worship the traditional Lithuanian gods, Christianity or Judaism. He’s the true founder of the modern idea of a Lithuanian nation.
He created a large, powerful Lithuanian army; defended Lithuania with a series of strong forts and built castles in towns including Vilnius. He originally placed the capital at Trakai, near Vilnius, but later decided on Vilnius itself.

His reputation is that of a man who worshipped the old Lithuanian gods and who resisted every attempt to christianize his country, but the reality is a little different from the legend.

Wanting to create a strong nation and needing help to defend Lithuania from the German Teutonic Knights, Gediminas asked for help from Pope John XXII. He promised to become Christian himself and invited members of different Christian orders to build churches in Lithuania. However, his subjects were uneasy with his plans to convert to the new religion. He eventually reneged on his promise to convert, strengthened his relationship with his people and withdrew from the process of christianization. It’s not clear whether Gediminas actually intended to become Christian. The conversion was probably just a political move to help fight his Teutonic enemies.

According to historian Stephen Christopher Rowell, in about 1339-40 Gediminas executed two Franciscan friars from Bohemia, Ulrich and Martin, they had gone beyond what Gediminas had allowed and had publicly preached against the Lithuanian religion. Gediminas ordered them to renounce Christianity, and had them killed when they refused.

Gediminas died in 1341 from wounds he received in either a fight or a battle. His funeral included a traditional Lithuanian cremation, including the human sacrifice of his favorite servant and many German slaves burned in the fire along with his corpse.

Gediminas is a central figure in one of the most popular Lithuanian legends.

Once upon a time the Grand Duke of Lithuania, Gediminas, was hunting in the holy woods near where Vilnius would later be built. Tired after a successful day’s hunt the Grand Duke settled in for the night. He fell soundly asleep and had a dream. A huge iron wolf was standing on top of a hill and the sound of hundreds of wolves inside the hill filled the surrounding fields and woods. When he woke up, the Duke asked a Lithuanian priest to reveal the secrets of the dream. The priest said, "What is destined for the ruler and the state of Lithuania, is this: the iron wolf represents a castle and a town which will be built by the ruler on this site. The town will be the capital of the Lithuanian lands and the dwelling of rulers and the glory of their deeds shall echo throughout the world."

---

Today let’s work a little bit on some unusual Lithuanian words. Most masculine nouns end in –as, -is, -ys, and –us. Most feminine nouns end in either –a or –ė.

But first, here are some new words some of which we touched on in earlier episodes, primarily in episode 0018. We need to go over them since we’ll see them later in this lesson.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vieta</td>
<td>a location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vieta</td>
<td>the location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spalva</td>
<td>the color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spalva</td>
<td>a color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šalis</td>
<td>the country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šalis</td>
<td>a country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokybė</td>
<td>a quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kokybė</td>
<td>the quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mašina</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mašina</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>butas</td>
<td>a flat (as in an apartment)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
butas

the flat (as in a condo)

Now, let’s go over some words that have non-standard declensions in the genitive or kilmininkas. First, the masculine nouns in vardininkas…

šuo
dog
šuo
the dog
šuo
a dog
akmuo
stone
akmuo
a stone
akmuo
the stone
asmuo
person
asmuo
a person
asmuo
the person
vanduo
water
vanduo
water
vanduo
water

dédé uncle - note here that dédé ends in –ė and so that would normally indicate a female noun, however, dédé is a masculine noun.

dédé
Uncle Jack

Now, some unusual feminine nouns in vardininkas…

moteris
woman

note that most nouns which end in an “s” are masculine, however, moteris is feminine.

moteris
a woman
moteris
the woman
stotis
station
stotis
a station
stotis
the station
sesuo
sister
sesuo
a sister
sesuo
the sister
duktė
daughter
duktė
a daughter
duktė
the daughter
marti
daughter-in-law
marti
daughter-in-law
marti
the daughter-in-law

Okay, now let’s “decline” these words in the genitive. You can see the spellings of these words on the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage.

dog, or šuo changes to šuns

Šuns vanduo - tricky huh?
šuns vanduo
the dog’s water
šuns vadas
the dog’s name
šuns namas
a dog’s house
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Word</th>
<th>Lithuanian Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>stone, or akmuo changes to akmens</td>
<td>the stone’s color akmens spalva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone’s quality</td>
<td>akmens kokybė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stone’s location</td>
<td>akmens vieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person, or asmuo changes to asmens</td>
<td>the person’s name asmens vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person’s house</td>
<td>asmens namas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person’s location</td>
<td>asmens vieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water, or vanduo changes to vandens</td>
<td>the water’s color vandens spalva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water’s quality</td>
<td>vandens kokybė</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water’s location</td>
<td>vandens vieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle, or dėdé changes to dėdės</td>
<td>the uncle’s dog dėdės šuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle’s room</td>
<td>dėdės kambarys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle’s name</td>
<td>dėdės vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman, or moteris changes to moters</td>
<td>the woman’s house moters namas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman’s name</td>
<td>moters vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woman’s dog</td>
<td>moters šuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station, or stotis changes to stoties</td>
<td>the station’s toilet stoties tualetas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station’s color</td>
<td>stoties spalva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>station’s location</td>
<td>stoties vieta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister, or sesuo changes to sesers</td>
<td>the sister’s name sesers vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister’s car</td>
<td>sesers mašina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister’s house</td>
<td>sesers namas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter, or duktė changes to dukters</td>
<td>the daughter’s flat dukters butas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter’s book</td>
<td>dukters knyga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter’s room</td>
<td>dukters kambarys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and finally, the daughter-in-law, or marti changes to marios</td>
<td>the daughter-in-law’s name marčios vardas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter-in-law’s dog</td>
<td>marčios šuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter-in-law’s room</td>
<td>marčios kambarys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Okay, good job, I know that that was an awful lot of information
Again, these are some oddball or irregular declensions in kilmininkas. Most nouns aren’t this difficult. You’ll just have to commit these to memory. Again, I’d recommend you follow along on this lesson with the text from the Lithuanian Out Loud blogpage. Just keep doing it over and over until you get comfortable with it.

Notes for episode number 38 – Labas Meile Hello Love

Hello everybody, this is Jack and welcome back to Lithuanian Out Loud where you learn Lithuanian along with me, the beginner, and where my wife Raminta keeps us all in line. Now, if you’ve been following the last few episodes you know that Raminta’s on the road right now and, honestly, when we started the Lithuanian Out Loud project we didn’t expect her to be traveling nearly as much as she is. Of course, with her being on the road so much, recording lessons is a serious challenge. Now, we’re working on some fixes like recording lessons over the phone or with Skype and some other ideas but until we perfect our yet to be discovered solution, we ask that you please bear with our technical difficulties.

One listener wrote in asking if it was possible to locate a book which conjugates a few hundred Lithuanian verbs. You know, there are plenty of books available like that for Spanish, French, German, etc., but not so much for Lithuanian. However, there is a book called 365 Lithuanian Verbs, but it’s out of print. It’s unlikely, but you may be able to find one at an online used book store in the U.S. or Europe, but I doubt it.

Now, I don’t know about other nations but in the United States you can borrow a copy through an inter-library loan at your local library. Once it arrives, I’m not saying you should make copies, but if you made your own personal photocopy and had that bound at your local Kinko’s store, for your own personal use, well, I doubt if Interpol will come looking to put you in handcuffs.

Also, we’d like to get more plugs from people for the show. If you’d like to drop us a plug or just give us some comments on the show, call our Skype address, Lithuanianoutloud, it’s one word, and leave us a message on our voicemail.

Alright, today Raminta and I worked on this episode. Again, the audio quality may not be perfect but for now it’s all we’ve got. This lesson was inspired by a listener request and it’s the first of a five or six lesson series we’ll be doing on “love talk.” Aaaand away we go!

Let’s start off with the obvious. How do we say, “I love you?”

aš tave myliu    I love you
aš tave myliu    I love you
aš tave myliu    I love you

Let’s take it a step farther. Let’s say, I really love you!

aš tave labai myliu   I really love you
aš tave labai myliu   I love you a lot
aš tave labai myliu   I very much love you

Great, now, let’s greet the one we love by saying, “Hello love.” First, let’s greet a female…

labas meile!    hi love!
labukas meile!    hello love!
labuka meile!    hi love!

Now let’s greet a male…

labas meile!    hi love!
labukas meile!    hello love!
labuka meile!  hi love!

Another term of endearment is the word for “dear.”
“Brangus” is the word for expensive or costly. To a female we’d address her as “brangioji.”

brangioji!  dear!
brangioji!  sweetie!
labukas brangioji!  hello dear!
labuka brangioji!  hi sweetie!

We’d address a male as, “brangusis.”

brangusis!  dear!
brangusis!  dear!
labukas brangusis!  hello dear!
labuka brangusis!  hi dear!

The word for “sweetheart” would be mylimoji or mylimasis
We’d address a woman as “mylimoji”

mylimoji!  sweetheart!
labas mylimoji!  hi sweetheart!
labukas mylimoji!  hello sweetheart!
labuka mylimoji!  hi sweetheart!

We’d address a male as “mylimasis”

mylimasis!  sweetheart!
labas mylimasis!  hello sweetheart!
labukas mylimasis!  hi sweetheart!
labuka mylimasis!  hello sweetheart!

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Notes for episode number 39 – Paukščio Namas Birdhouse

When you greet a Lithuanian at his or her house, flat or say the front door of a restaurant, whatever you do, don’t shake hands across the threshold of the doorway. Yeah, that one surprised me too but I was brusquely corrected on it recently.

Now, of course, you can greet each other as your guest opens the door but the physical shaking of hands must be done either inside or outside the threshold. If you do it wrong – baaaad luck!

Same goes for kissing on the cheek with close friends. Either the person who is at home opening the door must step out through the door and past the threshold or the guest or guests have to come all the way inside before kisses can be shared. Same as a handshake – if you do it wrong, it’s bad luck. Who makes this stuff up, anyway? How do you kiss Raminta? Do you kiss on the left cheek first or right cheek first? Straight to the lips! But, really, traditionally. Really? With your girlfriend? With the girlfriend. Tradition – to the lips...oho...okay, something I didn’t notice...bad luck...like with the kissing...but if I didn’t see her for a little bit so on the right, on the left and then to the lips! I see, oh, cool, okay.

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On this lesson we’re going to stick with genitive declensions – had enough yet? No, you haven’t! - but this will be a relatively simple episode. A new word we’ll use today, amongst others, is the word for “price,” as in the newspaper’s price.

Please repeat, prašom pakartoti…
kaina     price
kaina     a price
kaina     the price

If a word ends in –tis or –dis then it has a slightly unusual declension in the genitive case or kilmininkas. To do this lesson we’ll have to learn some new vocabulary. First, let’s start with a word we learned back in episode 25.

Amerikietis an American male

In the genitive a word that ends in –tis or “t-i-s” as this word does, changes to “-čio.” So, Amerikietis would change to Amerkiečio.

the American man’s name Amerikiečio vadas
the American man’s house Amerikiečio namas
the American man’s wife Amerikiečio žmona

A man from Chicago might be called a Chicagoan. A male from New York City might be called a “New Yorker.” A male who’s from Vilnius - “Vilnietis”

the Vilnius man Vilnietis
the man from Vilnius Vilnietis

So, the “Vilnius man’s dog” would be…Vilniečio šuo

the Vilnius man’s car Vilniečio mašina
the Vilnius man’s name Vilniečio vadas

Vytis is a man’s name Vytis
Vytis’ daughter Vyčio dukčė
Vytis’ house Vyčio namas

The word for hotel is viešbutis

viešbutis hotel
viešbutis hotel
viešbutis hotel
the hotel restaurant viešbučio restoranas
the hotel room viešbučio kambarys
the hotel restroom viešbučio tualetas

The word for newspaper is laikraštis

laikraštis newspaper
laikraštis the newspaper
laikraštis a newspaper
the newspaper’s price laikraščio kaina
the newspaper’s quality laikraščio kokybė

The word for “bird” is paukštis

paukštis bird
paukštis a bird
paukštis the bird
the bird’s color    paukščio spalva
the bird’s name    paukščio vardas
the bird’s house    paukščio namas

The word for bicycle is dviratis

dvratis     bicycle
dvratis     a bicycle
dvratis     the bicycle
the bicycle’s color    dviračio spalva
the bicycle’s location    dviračio vieta
the bicycle’s quality    dviračio kokybė

Now let’s go over some words that end in –dis or “d – i – s.”
The word for tree is medis

medis     tree
medis     a tree
medis     the tree
the tree’s color    medžio spalva
the tree’s location    medžio vieta
the tree’s name    medžio vardas

If we could…let’s talk about how you would name your aspen right in the front yard!

The word for pigeon or the month of April is balandis.

balandis     pigeon
balandis     the pigeon
balandis     April
the pigeon’s color    balandžio spalva
the pigeon’s location    balandžio vieta

…on the roof, in the balcony…

an April day    balandžio diena

The word for December is gruodis

gruodis     December
gruodis     December
gruodis     December
a December day    Gruodžio diena
a December morning    Gruodžio rytas
a December afternoon    Gruodžio vakaras

The word for watch or clock is laikrodis

laikrodis     a watch
laikrodis     a clock
laikrodis     the wristwatch
the watch’s color    laikrodžio spalva
the watch’s quality    laikrodžio kokybė
the watch’s price    laikrodžio kaina

…might be bad…
Notes for episode number 40 – Už Lietuva For Lithuania

Labas everybody! This is Jack, and I’m Raminta, and you’re listening to Lithuanian Out Loud, the world’s first Lithuanian language lessons in a podcast series!

So, what’s new in Lithuania today? According to the Wikipedia page “Lithuanian Nationality Law” in 1944 when the Soviet army pushed the Nazis out of Lithuania and Lithuania’s people were forced to become part of the Soviet Union, there was a great Lithuanian diaspora to the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and other parts of the world.

In 1990 after Lithuania reestablished its independence, the Lithuanian Seimas or parliament enacted the “Lithuanian Nationality Law.”

According to this law, a person is a citizen if they’re born in Lithuania or if they’re naturalized. To become a naturalized citizen a person must:

1-Complete a residency period
2-Pass a Lithuanian language exam
3-Pass an exam on the Lithuanian Constitution
4-Proof of financial support
5-An oath of loyalty to the Republic of Lithuania

But according to the Lithuanian Nationality Law there’s a third way to become a citizen - if you’re a descendant of a member of the Lithuanian diaspora. It’s called the Right of Return Clause and it was included in the 1991 constitution. In November of 2006 the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Lithuania ruled the Lithuanian Nationality Law was “controversial, inconsistent, and confusing.”

One problem, it seems, is that grandchildren and great grandchildren of the diasporans who’ve never been to Lithuania and who don’t speak the language and who may live in Canada, Argentina or France, can vote in Lithuanian elections, receive Lithuanian passports, and as a result, European Union passports. The Lithuanian Parliament or Seimas plans to work on the law in 2007.

And in case you ever wondered, what’s the official name of Lithuania? It’s The Republic of Lithuania or Lietuvos Respublika.

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Let’s say we’re back in a restaurant or nightclub having drinks and you want to toast your drinking partner. In English we might say “to you” or “to your health!” or “here’s mud in your eye!”

In Lithuanian we say už jus when we’re being formal and už tave to someone we know well. Už is a word we touched on in episode 0018. Už is one of those words that has many uses.

Please repeat… prašom pakartoti…

už jus! to you!
už tave! to you!
už jus! to you!
už tave! to you!

Now let’s toast Lithuania. Well, why not?

už Lietuvą! for Lithuania!
už Lietuvą! for Lithuania!

Of course we can toast other nations as well…

už Australiją! for Australia!
už Airiją! for Ireland!
už Nyderlandus! for the Netherlands!
už Egiptą! for Egypt!
už Angliją! for England!
už Braziliją! for Brazil!
už Botsvaną! for Botswana!

Great! Now let’s toast our friend across the table…

už Džiaką! for Jack!
už Ramintą! for Raminta!

Lithuanian Out Loud webpage
http://www.lithuanian.libsyn.com/

email Raminta and Jack:
lithuanianoutloud@earthlink.net